Amendments to the Specification

Please **replace** the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 26 with the following **rewritten** paragraph:

-- An embodiment of the present invention is depicted in FIG. 3, which shows a perspective view of the inside of the satellite receiver 101 depicted in, and described relative to, FIG. 1. FIG. 3 shows the smart card (electronic security device) 108 inserted into the smart card port 112 defined within the smart card collar 113 or housing 121. For ease of display, the smart card reader 110 is not shown from FIG. 3. The smart card contact patch 109 is ~~displayed~~ disposed well within, and remote from, the smart card port 112 formed by smart card collar 113 such that any wires used to hot-wire the smart card would necessarily pass through smart card port 112. In FIG. 3, a distinct hot-wired wire 302 is connected to each distinct electrical contact 202. Though only four electrical contacts 202a-d are depicted in FIG. 2, there are eight smart wire contacts shown in FIG. 3. To transfer information outside of the host device 101, each --

Please **replace** the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 29 with the following **rewritten** paragraph:

-- Plastic dielectric constants, most smart cards are formed from plastic, range from 2.1 for teflon to 2.98 for polycarbonate, providing a range of 4.4 to 5.3 pico farads (pf) based upon the equation:

Capacitance = B x area [[x]] / dist

B = dielectric constant of the material

Area = the surface area of each plate

Dist = the distance between the plates

Most printed circuit boards have a dielectric constant of approximately 4, resulting in a capacitance of 7.19 pf. This difference in measured capacitance between a smart card and a printed circuit board can be used to detect if a printed circuit board is being inserted in the smart card port 112 in place of a smart card.--